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of Norway, the Norwegian Geographical Society, the Royal Geographical Societies of London and of the Netherlands, as well as by private contributions. After his arrival at Batavia a short excursion was made to northeastern Dutch Borneo to secure a Dyak crew for the work in New Guinea. The Kayan River was ascended, and advantage was taken of opportunities for observation on the country traversed and its people. The return to Batavia, where a military escort and other assistance was to have been furnished, was coincident with the outbreak of the war, in consequence of which the Governor General felt obliged to withdraw his support and urged Lumholtz to postpone his trip. Later, however, arrangements were made for a second and more extensive expedition to central Borneo in substitution for that originally planned. On the second expedition the Barito River was ascended from Bandjermassin, the capital, at its mouth; the divide was crossed, and descent was made by the Mahakam River. Another excursion was made up the Katingan River west of Bandjermassin.

The 1914 census returns for the South and Eastern Division of Dutch Borneo—about half the island—to which Lumholtz's travels were confined, give a total population of about 906,000 people, of whom only 800 are whites. Some 817,000 are Dyaks and Malays; 86,000 are Chinese, and the remainder Arabs and other aliens. Borneo has a remarkably even, mild climate with copious rain and is rather more healthful than most equatorial regions. The forests contain much valuable hardwood timber; the chief native sources of income, however, are still rubber, rattan, and bamboo. Wild fruits of many kinds grow to perfection. More than 550 species of birds have been noted. Of importance are the mineral resources; chief of which are coal (bituminous), gold, iron, diamonds, petroleum, tin, and antimony. Gold is everywhere but has not yet been found in sufficient quantities to make extensive mining profitable. The lack of development of native resources is due to the fact that the white population is so small and the means of transportation so insufficient. The petroleum industry has reached important proportions, and a commission was appointed in 1917 to study the gold and iron possibilities in the Schwaner Mountains. There is much opportunity for agricultural development in the alluvial country among the rivers, but the natives still employ the most primitive of methods.

Although the general anthropological classification has been that the Malays inhabit the coast and the Dyaks the interior, several distinct tribes have been identified, some aboriginal and others immigrant. Both the Dutch and the British, however, employ the Malay designation of Dyak for all the native tribes except the nomadic. The author gives a detailed description of the Punans, the nomads of the jungle. Except where Malay influence has overcome the native characteristics, the natives were found to be an honest, trustworthy people. Dr. Lumholtz devotes the larger part of his volumes to a description of their languages, customs, and religions. Nearly half of the second volume is given to native legends and folklore. The illustrations, with which the first volume is particularly well furnished, are chiefly of native types.

#### A GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE CELEBES

L. VAN VUUREN. **Het Gouvernement Celebes.** xxv and 535 pp.; maps, diags., ills., bibliogr., separate case of 23 maps. Encyclopaedisch Bureau, Vol. 1, 1920. Weltevreden, Batavia, Java. 11 x 8 inches.

The above volume, which appears to be only the first part of a compendious work, is particularly interesting as an indication of the earnestness with which Dutch East Indians are developing a knowledge of their superb possessions. The author is the chief director of the Encyclopedic Bureau by which the work is published. The volume now issued is devoted to a detailed geographical description of the island, largely in empirical form; beginning with the submarine slopes of the island (pp. 1-96), and continuing with its "horizontal form," particularly its coast. A great amount of authentic information is presented; but, physiographically considered, one must regret that the coast is treated in so great detail before the general form of the island, of which the coast is only a single contour line, is set forth. Many of the plates give good illustrations of coastal landscapes. A bibliography of 82 titles closes the volume.

W. M. DAVIS